7: International Bank N, S-4 (1951) 1952 MH1 Iraq MH1

sumption; and other fruits and nuts are cultivated, mainly in the North.

Livestock raising is an adjunct to agriculture rather than an integral part of it. Sheep and goats predominate because they thrive despite poor grazing and feeding. Sheep and goats, as well as camels, are kept primarily by pastoral nomads who probably number well over 200,000. Cattle and water buffaloes are the livestock of the settled agricultural population. Many peasants, however, have no livestock at all except for a draft animal or two. Livestock are left to forage for themselves, with only some supplementary feeding with straw and perhaps barley in the winter. Only livestock in and around the cities are systematically fed.

Crop yields are generally low. The water supply is frequently inadaquate. Agricultural methods have on the whole remained unchanged for centuries. Little or no animal manure or fertilizer is applied to the soil, animal dung being used largely for fuel. Crop rotation is wholly inadequate and makes little or no provision for soil-building crops. Salinity, attributable to poor drainage, has materially lowered the productivity of land in the irrigation zone. Owing to insufficient and poor draft animals and lack of proper equipment, the soil is often poorly prepared, and weeds detract from the yields. Up to half of the winter crop area is left fallow as a means of restoring fertility, but since the land is generally allowed to go up in weeds to afford grazing for animals, the efficacy of the fallow system is limited. The productivity of livestock is also low, primarily because of inadequate feeding, but also because of poor breeding, disease and insufficient shelter.

Except for some rather limited areas in various parts of Iraq and a promising settlement in the Dujaila district of south-central Iraq, the country is almost wholly devoid of peasant proprietors. The ownership of cultivated lands is largely in the hands of sheikhs and urban proprietors who entrust the actual cultivation in small parcels to sharecroppers. These sharecroppers have neither the equipment nor the knowledge to increase production and for the most part eke out a bare subsistence.[2] The land assigned to the

[2] According to the cadastral survey which is half completed, 67.1 percent of the privately-owned land is in units exceeding 1,000 donums. (One donum equals 0.25 hectares or 0.617761 acres.)

7: International Bank N, S-4 (1951) 1952 MH1 Iraq MH1

Breweries

274 Iraq's only brewery, having a capacity of 50 barrels per day, is not adequate to meet market demands. The owners are therefore in the process of obtaining additional equipment to double the plant's output. The brewery, which has been in operation since 1945, is very modern in design and its product is of excellent quality.

Distillery

Iraq's only source of ethyl alcohol is a small, modern, well-designed distillery located in Baghdad. Surplus dates are used as raw material. Although they are not expensive, they are nevertheless more costly than the raw materials, such as molasses, which are used in the alcohol industry in other countries. Thus the distillery is operating at about one third capacity, since the market will not absorb its entire production at the prices it charges. Most of the current output is used in the making of the national alcoholic drink known as *arak*.

258 ***Date Packing***

Date packing is probably one of the oldest industries in the country. Market requirements have kept the industry very modern and fully capable of meeting all demands on it.

Matches

• 372 There are two match manufacturing companies in Iraq, both producing matches of very good quality. One company utilizes paper, and the other wood. Their combined production is equivalent to about one half of Iraq's requirements.

Cigarettes

277 The bulk of Iraq's requirements of cigarettes are made in the country from home grown tobacco. The output of 12 factories in 1949 amounted to 2.25 billion cigarettes, but there were in addition many small producers of handmade cigarettes. Even in the factories much of the work is done by hand, but further mechanization cannot be expected until labor becomes more expensive.

Small Enterprises

433 There are many small enterprises in Iraq which could be
445 expanded, such as tire retreading, reclaiming of lube oil, wood-

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The roots of this and other species of birthwort are highly valued medicines in the East. The drug from Iran is a cylindrical and contorted root, 12 mm. in diameter, showing in section the peculiar wedge-shaped bundles of the wood. It has a somewhat bitter and pungent taste. The Aristolochias are stimulating tonics and are often given for snake bites. Locally the root is used for amenorrhea and as a pectoral and stomachic.

Aristolochia rotunda L. (Aristolochiaceae)

نخود الوند

Nukhūd-i-alvand (Teh., Isf.); Nukhund-i-alavandi (Ar.); Zaravand-i-gird (Pers.); the roots.

W.H.M.M. 150761.

The roots are tuberous, brownish or gray, round in shape like a small cottage loaf, with a broad base, a top narrow and marked with pit-like scars and the remains of fallen stems. They are hard, horny, and starchy, and have an acrid odor and taste. The drug is given as a tonic, diuretic, emmenagogue, and vermifuge. In Iraq *A. Maurorum* L. is used by the tribes to provide an antiseptic for healing wounds, and also for curing scab in sheep (G.).

Artemisia maritima L. (Compositae)

درمنه

Darmanah (Teh.); Afsant-el-bahara (Ar.); santonica, wormseed.

Ph. Ind. 2: 288; Greenish and Maplethorpe, Y.B.Pharm. 1923, 646.

Field 179; K.B. 304.

The dried, unexpanded flower heads of various species of *Artemisia*—often mixed with *A. vulgaris* L. and water (H.F.)—are used as a vermifuge. The provinces of Turkestan and Kurdistan supply large quantities. Aitchison says that *A. maritima* L. and *A. campestris* are to be found everywhere in northeastern Iran. The rootstocks and dry stems are used for fuel, and the flower heads collected from the villages around Tehran are sold in the bazaars. Santonin, the active, anthelmintic principle of wormseed, is now manufactured near the town of Chimkent in Turkestan (Ph. Ind. 2: 288).

[751] [372]

Artemisia vulgaris L. (Compositae)

افسنطین

Afsantin (Teh.); Afsantin-i-hindi (Ar.); wormwood.

Ph. Ind. 2: 284.

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Myristica fragrans Houtt. (Myristicaceae)

جوز بویا

Jauz-i-būyā, "fragrant nut" (Teh., Ar.); Bazbaz (Pers.); Jaephal (Hind.); nutmeg and mace.

Field 147; W.H.M.M. 150851.

[263] The well-known seeds of the nutmeg are used all over India and Iran as a spice and for medicinal purposes.

Mace, the aril or testa, called Gul-i-jauz or "flower of the nutmeg," is sold and employed for the same purpose as the kernel.

Myrtus communis L. (Myrtaceae)

تخم مورد

Tukhm-i-mūrd (Teh.); Hab-el-aas (Ar.); Uurd (Abu Mansur); myrtle fruits.

مورد سبز

Mūrd-i-sabz; Barg-i-mūrd (Teh.); leaves of the myrtle.

Field 24; W.H.M.M. 150814, 150827.

Myrtle berries are black, pea-shaped, aromatic, and slightly sweet; each fruit contains several white, hard, kidney-shaped seeds. The leaves are small, lanceolate, and dotted with glands, emitting an agreeable odor when bruised. All parts of the myrtle contain a volatile oil to which the virtues of the plant are due. The plant is stimulant and astringent, and the volatile oil is antiseptic, parasiticide, and rubefacient.—It is applied hot as a poultice for boils (H.F.).

Nannorrhops Ritchieana Wendl. (Palmae)

کاکل زرد

Kākil-i-zard (Teh.); Khove, Khū (Afg.); fiber of the dwarf palm.

W.H.M.M. 150798.

The soft fiber or tomentum, very like camel's hair, from the petioles of this palm is used as tinder and for dressing wounds. [372] Khū is the name in Afghanistan for tinder obtained from any source and used in lighting pipes and fires.

Nardostachys Jatamansi DC. (Valerianaceae)

سنبل لطیب

Sumbul-i-latīf, Sumbulu'l-tīb (Teh., Isf.); Sumbul-jibali (Ar.); Jata-masi (Sans., Hind.); Balchar (Afg.); Bekh-i-sumbul (Pers.); musk root, Indian spikenard.

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This agaric occurs on the oak and larch, and in sizes as large as a fist or a child's head; it is light, spongy, and friable, and is not easily powdered. The use of this fungus in medicine is of very ancient date. Avicenna insists upon the great efficacy of agaric as an alexipharmic. Mohammedan physicians closely follow the Greeks in considering that it removes all kinds of visceral obstructions and expels diseased humors. It is also a Chinese drug. The light, white, spongy interior is made into touchwood, spunk, or tinder, and was formerly used to absorb blood and secretions from wounds, etc.; hence the old name Fungus or Boletus Chirurgorum given to the plant.

[372]

Prosopis Stephaniana Kunth (Leguminosae)

خرنوبان

Kharnūbān, Kornub (Inf.); Shok (Ar.); Kunbut (Syr.); Chughak: "humpbacked, bent," applied to the contorted pods, Tukhm-i-jinjak (Ait.); the pods.

Field 403.

This is a loose, straggling, thorny shrub of the Caucasus, Syria, Iran, and northern India. The pods are brown or copper-colored, 4 by 1.5 cm., galled, swollen, and contorted, containing several oval, brown seeds separated by soft, spongy dissepiments. The pods are eaten by sheep, but the seeds pass through undamaged and germinate readily at the coming of the winter rains (G.). The pods and roots of the plant are regarded as astringent and are given for dysentery.

[231]

Prunus Amygdalus Stokes var. **amara** Baill. (Rosaceae)

بادام تلخ

[245]

Bādām-i-talkh (Teh.); bitter almonds.

Field 52A, 171.

The bitter almond tree, like the sweet, is a native probably of Iran and Asia Minor, and is indistinguishable in botanical characters. In form and appearance bitter almonds closely resemble Valencia almonds, but are usually smaller. They are employed in confectionery and for flavoring, but as the hydrocyanic acid yielded by them varies in quantity, they should be used with caution.—An ointment made of bitter almonds is applied to furuncles (H.F.).

[263]

Prunus Armeniaca L. (Rosaceae)

زرد آلو

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The fruit: Zard ālū (Pers.); Mishmish (Iraq); Khūbani, with stones removed (Hind.); dried apricot.

35₂ Hooper and Field S-6 (1934) 1937 MAI Iran MAI
Iraq MHI

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Field 264; 4, 12, 36, 53 (Iraq); W.H.M.M. 150739; K.B. 335. 824*

The castor oil plant[1] is a native of India, but is common now throughout tropical and subtropical countries. In Iraq and Iran it is cultivated as a windbreak for cotton and other summer crops and in gardens as an ornamental plant. It may attain a height of 10 meters and be a perennial tree, but in cooler climates it is either a shrub or an annual herb. With variations of the plant there are also varieties, large and small, of the seeds. The four samples from Iraq were classed as follows: "Abhangi seeds" 15 by 9 mm., "ordinary" 13 by 10 mm., "Indian red-stemmed" 11 by 8 mm., "Syrian Baladi" 13 by 11 mm. The most important constituent of castor seed is the fixed oil, which exists to the extent of about 50 per cent. The oil is used as a lubricant, as an illuminant, and in medicine as a safe purgative. The oil cake contains all the poisonous property originally present in the seed, hence can not be used as a cattle food; it is, however, an excellent manure and fuel. [241]

278* 372• [247] [245]

Roccella Montagnei Bél. (Ascolichenes, Roccellaceae) 824*

دوالة 278*

Davālah (Ham.); a lichen.

Field 28A; W.H.M.M. 150824; K.B. 336.

Achundow refers this drug to *Muscus arboreus*, and gives the Persian names as Dawalak and Karbasu and the Arabic name as Aschna (*Usnea* sp.). The Persian name Davālah is applied to more than one kind of lichen, since Dymock gives *Parmelia kamtschadalis* Esch. as the source of this drug in the Indian bazaars (Ph. Ind. 3: 627). In the Field collection from Baghdad, No. 28A, this drug occurs under the name of "Lihayat as-shāyib." Some of the Parmelias are used as a dye. They are gray lichens, in broken pieces, having emollient and astringent properties, used in a bath or as a poultice.

Rosa damascena Mill. (Rosaceae) 824*

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گل سرخ 278*

Gul-i-surkh, "red flower" (Teh.); Ward (Ar.); flowers of red rose.

Field 42A; W.H.M.M. 150763.

The rose of Damascus is largely cultivated in western Asia. In Turkey, Bulgaria, and the south of France this species yields attar of rose and is the flower from which the official rose water is prepared.

The petals are slightly astringent, and are used chiefly as an agreeable astringent or as a coloring agent. "Gulanjabin," of rose [386]

[1] [Ricinus communis --ANALYST]